

**Board of Pharmacy
Emergency Contraception
Add Section 1746**

§1746. Emergency Contraception.

(a) A pharmacist furnishing emergency contraception pursuant to Section 4052 (a)(8)(ii) of the Business and Professions Code shall follow the protocol specified in subdivision (b) of this section.

(b) Protocol for Pharmacists Furnishing Emergency Contraception (EC).

Authority: Section 4052 of the California Business and Professions Code authorizes a pharmacist to furnish emergency contraception pursuant to a protocol approved by the Board of Pharmacy and the Medical Board of California. Use of the following protocol satisfies that requirement.

Purpose: To provide access to emergency contraceptive medication within required limits and ensure that the patient receives adequate information to successfully complete therapy.

Procedure: When a patient requests emergency contraception the pharmacist will ask and state the following:

- Are you allergic to any medications?
- Timing is an essential element of the product's effectiveness. EC should be taken as soon as possible after unprotected intercourse. Treatment may be initiated up to five days (120 hours) of unprotected intercourse. EC effectiveness declines gradually over five days and EC use will not interfere with an established pregnancy.

The pharmacist shall provide the fact sheet and review any questions the patient may have regarding EC. In addition, the pharmacist shall collect the information required for a patient medical record by Section 1707.1 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations (reference attached).

Fact Sheet: The pharmacist will provide the patient with a copy of the current EC fact sheet approved by the Board of Pharmacy.

Referrals and Supplies: If emergency contraception services are not immediately available at the pharmacy or the pharmacist declines to furnish pursuant to conscience clause, the pharmacist will refer the patient to another emergency contraception provider. The pharmacist shall comply with all state mandatory reporting laws, including sexual abuse laws.

The pharmacist may provide up to 12 non-spermicidal condoms to each Medi-Cal and Family PACT client who obtains emergency contraception.

Advanced provision: The pharmacist may dispense emergency contraception medication for a patient in advance of the need for emergency contraception.

EC Product Selection: The pharmacist will provide emergency contraception medication compatible with product information from the list of products specified in this protocol. This list must be kept current and maintained in the pharmacy. Along with emergency contraception products, the list will include adjunctive

medications indicated for nausea and vomiting associated with taking EC. Patients will be provided information concerning dosing and potential adverse effects.

Documentation: Each prescription authorized by a pharmacist will be documented in a patient profile as required by law.

Training: Prior to furnishing emergency contraception, pharmacists who participate in this protocol must have completed a minimum of one hour of continuing education specific to emergency contraception.

Brands and Doses of Oral Contraceptive Tablets Used for Emergency Contraception.

<u>Dedicated Emergency Contraception</u>				
<u>Brand</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Tablets per Dose</u>	<u>Ethinyl Estradiol per Dose (mg)</u>	<u>Levonorgestrel per Dose (mg)**</u>
<u>One Dose Regimen</u>				
<u>Plan B</u>	<u>Women's Capital Corporation</u>	<u>2 tablets</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
<u>Two Dose Regimens</u>				
<u>Plan B</u>	<u>Women's Capital Corporation</u>	<u>1 tablet per dose</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>Preven</u>	<u>Gynetics</u>	<u>2 tablets per dose</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Oral Contraceptive Pills</u>				
<u>Brand</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Tablets per Dose (two doses 12 hours apart *)</u>	<u>Ethinyl Estradiol per Dose (mg)</u>	<u>Levonorgestrel per Dose (mg)*</u>
<u>Levora</u>	<u>Watson</u>	<u>4 white tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.60</u>
<u>Ovral</u>	<u>Wyeth</u>	<u>2 white tablets</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Ogestrel</u>	<u>Watson</u>	<u>2 white tablets</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Nordette</u>	<u>Wyeth</u>	<u>4 light-orange tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.60</u>
<u>Tri-Levlen</u>	<u>Berlex</u>	<u>4 yellow tablets</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Alesse</u>	<u>Wyeth</u>	<u>5 pink tablets</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Aviane</u>	<u>Duramed</u>	<u>5 orange tablets</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Triphasil</u>	<u>Wyeth</u>	<u>4 yellow tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Levlen</u>	<u>Berlex</u>	<u>4 light-orange tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.60</u>

<u>Trivora</u>	<u>Watson</u>	<u>4 pink tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Levlite</u>	<u>Berlex</u>	<u>5 pink tablets</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>Lo/Ovral</u>	<u>Wyeth</u>	<u>4 white tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.60</u>
<u>Low-Ogestrel</u>	<u>Watson</u>	<u>4 white tablets</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>0.60</u>
<u>Ovrette</u>	<u>Wyeth</u>	<u>20 yellow tablets</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.75</u>

Anti-nausea Treatment Options for use with Emergency Contraception

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Timing of Administration</u>
<u>Non-prescription Drugs</u>		
<u>Meclizine hydrochloride (Dramamine II, Bonine)</u>	<u>One or two 25 mg tablets</u>	<u>1 hour before first EC dose; repeat if needed in 24 hours</u>
<u>Diphenhydramine hydrochloride (Benadryl)</u>	<u>One or two 25 mg tablets or capsules.</u>	<u>1 hour before first EC dose; repeat as needed every 4-6 hours</u>
<u>Dimenhydrinate (Dramamine)</u>	<u>One or two 50 mg tablets or 4-8 teaspoons liquid</u>	<u>30 minutes to 1 hour before first ECP dose; repeat as needed every 4-6 hours</u>
<u>Cyclizine hydrochloride (Marezine)</u>	<u>One 50 mg tablet</u>	<u>30 minutes before first EC dose; repeat as needed every 4-6 hours</u>

NOTE:

Authority cited: Section 4005, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Section 4052, Business and Professions Code.